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A LINEAR PROGRAM FOR TRANSPORTATION COST MINIMIZATION OF BCT-AI--ETC(U)  
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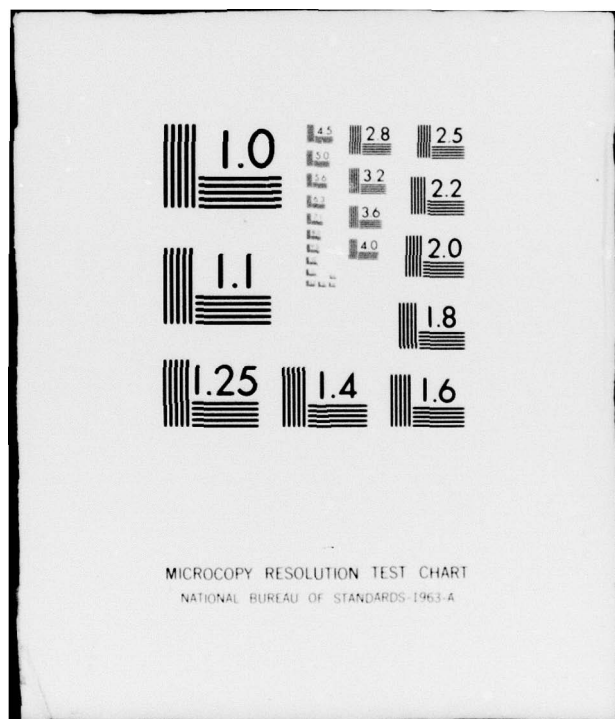
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Research Memorandum 63-7

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A LINEAR PROGRAM FOR TRANSPORTATION COST  
MINIMIZATION OF BCT-AIT SHIPPING

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Submitted by

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# **A LINEAR PROGRAM FOR TRANSPORTATION COST MINIMIZATION OF BCT-AIT SHIPPING**

## **BACKGROUND**

The Combat Allocation Task was initiated by USAFRO in 1957 in response to UECOMARC's concern that an insufficient supply of able personnel was reaching combat units. The objective was to provide a system of assigning enlisted men to advanced training resulting in an adequate and equitable distribution of available aptitudes among combat units, combat support units, and other branches of the Army. The system chosen must provide optimal allocation of personnel to MOS based on Army manpower requirements and personnel qualifications. In anticipation of Army needs, USAFRO personnel recognized that an optimal system for allocating personnel would require the use of stored-program computing equipment. During FY 1961 and FY 1962, the Combat Allocation Task began the development, elaboration, and testing of a computer-based assignment method for allocation of uncommitted enlisted personnel to MOS training.

In September, 1962, the Adjutant General's Office formulated plans for an Automatic Data Processing System (ADP) for handling the flow of trainees through the training base. Under this system, processing is divided into four phases, or ACT's (Automated Control of Trainees). ACT I is concerned with initial input and control of a master file. ACT II treats the distribution of basic combat training (BCT) personnel to advanced individual training (AIT) and/or directly to unit assignment, while ACT III handles the assignment from AIT to the unit. ACT IV is the statistical analysis program for the total ADP system package. Under this proposed ADP system, Army personnel processing activities were unified under TAG control.

As an outgrowth of this unification, a joint TAG-USAFRO effort was initiated and directed primarily toward the development of automated procedures for providing trainees in BCT with their next assignment (ACT II). USAFRO expanded its earlier effort to include the development and testing of a computer program (Transportation Program) for the minimization of costs related to transportation of allocated personnel from BCT to AIT for their respective MOS training. This new effort was in addition to the continued testing of the previously developed computer program for the optimal allocation of uncommitted trainees. The Transportation Program for shipping cost minimization includes as input both the assignments to MOS of uncommitted enlisted personnel as allocated by the optimal allocation program and the assignments of committed, earmarked, and special category enlisted personnel as determined by TAG-designed methods. The present Research Memorandum describes the development of the Transportation Program.

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## THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

The problem of transportation costs arises when BCT trainees at more than one center are assigned to advanced training in an MOS which is offered at more than one location. The cost of travel from BCT to AIT is determined by the mileage between the two locations. Clearly, certain routes are preferable to certain others on a sheer dollar/mile basis. However, the number of trainees who can make a preferred trip is limited by the number of trainees at a given BCT center and the capacity of the advanced training location. The optimum solution to this problem is to ship all trainees from BCT to AIT in such a way that the total cost of the transportation is at a minimum.

Problems of the kind mentioned above are formally stated as follows:

Let $c_{ij}$	be the unit cost of shipping a commodity from location $i$ to destination $j$ .
$x_{ij}$	be the number of units of the commodity to be shipped from location $i$ to destination $j$ .
$z = \sum_i \sum_j x_{ij} c_{ij}$	be the total cost of shipping incurred for a given set of $x_{ij}$ .
$P_i$	be the amount to be shipped from location $i$ .
$Q_j$	be the amount needed at destination $j$ .

(The problem has the restraint for solution that  $\sum_i P_i = \sum_j Q_j$ .)

Then, minimize the value of  $z$  subject to the linear restraints:

$$\sum_j x_{ij} = P_i$$

$$\sum_i x_{ij} = Q_j$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0$$

Various solutions to the problem stated above, known as the Transportation Problem, have been available. Although the arithmetic required is long and tedious, only a mechanical repetition of a sequence of



precisely defined steps is involved. The time required can be reduced to minutes by the use of high speed computers where each operation is performed in micro-seconds and the complete sequence is automatic.

The first step in the solution of the transportation problem is to develop a feasible solution, one which satisfies the movement requirements. The traditional technique involves a routine of iterations through a succession of feasible solutions of gradually diminishing cost to a feasible solution of minimal cost (the optimal solution). This procedure is lengthy and inefficient for computer operation. Therefore, a newer method--the Hungarian Method--was adopted.<sup>1/</sup>

In using the Hungarian Method for solution of the transportation problem, one begins with an initial optimal, albeit infeasible, solution to the problem (in contrast to the traditional technique mentioned above) and iterates through other optimal solutions until some feasible solution is reached. A feasible solution means a set of individual allocations such that all restraints are satisfied, that is, existing surpluses are removed and existing deficiencies are filled.

#### GENERALIZED COMPUTER PROGRAM

The program, while developed to minimize transportation costs for BCT-ATT shipping, is adaptable to related problems. The general format of the program will accommodate four (4) character cell entries with the initial COST<sub>2</sub> matrix ( $c_{ij}$  matrix), the final transportation matrix ( $x_{ij}$  matrix)--called SEND--and the ROW ( $P_i$ ) and COL (column) ( $Q_j$ ) restraints. The row and column entries, therefore, may not exceed a value of 9,999. An additional restriction is placed on the maximum entries for the cost matrix. Due to the arithmetic operations of the computer and the numerical aids required for programming facilitation, no entry in the cost matrix may exceed a value of 3,499. As an alternate restriction, the sum of the two largest entries combined may not exceed a total value of 6,999. Either of these two parameter limitations must be observed unless special conditions pertain to the specific problem.

- <sup>1/</sup> The basic steps of this solution were obtained during attendance by USAPRO personnel at the University of Michigan's Summer Conferences on System Engineering, 1961. This method is presented in Appendix A.
- <sup>2/</sup> The use of capital letters here refers to actual abbreviations and mnemonic symbols used in the program.

## VARIABLES REQUIRING DEFINITION

To operate within the framework of the program, certain variables require specific definition for each individual problem:

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Size</u>
SEND	Number of cell entries x 4
COST	Number of cell entries x 4
COL	Number of columns x 4
ROW	Number of rows x 4
M	Number of rows
N	Number of columns
FOURM	Number of rows x 4
MN	Number of rows x number of columns

The term SEND refers to the computer area set aside for compilation of the final transportation matrix, which contains the solution to the problem. Each cell entry yields the number of units to be shipped to the destination specified by the column from the origin specified by the row. COST refers to the area set aside for the initial input to the cost matrix (the cell entries). Each entry is the cost, or scaled cost, of shipping one unit from a given origin to a given destination. COL is the area set aside for input of the capacity quotas at each destination. This value determines the number to be shipped to this destination. ROW is the area set aside for input of the units available for transport at each origin. The other terms must be specified for each specific problem.

## COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR BCT-AIT TRANSPORTATION

Given appropriate ROW, COL, and COST inputs, the program results in a solution such that the distribution of numbers of trainees from multiple BCT centers to multiple AIT locations is accomplished with the total cost of the necessary differential transportation at a minimum. In minimizing the cost, both the manpower available at the BCT centers and the quotas for training at the AIT locations are taken into account. Because only 13 percent of the AIT courses have multiple locations, this program operates efficiently, treating each multiple destination MOS separately.

The major restriction is that the total available personnel, the sum of the row values, must equal the total assignment quotas at the destinations, that is, the sum of the column values ( $\sum_i P_i = \sum_j Q_j$ ). Any discrepancy between these two sums will result in an invalid solution if any solution is obtained.



## PROGRAM SYMBOLOGY

The first step in the design of the actual program was to chart the flow of the Hungarian Method in computer language. This crucial initial effort was accomplished by Dr. Marjorie O. Chandler of the USAFRO research staff, who utilized FORTRAN symbology for this chart. When FORTRAN was found to be inefficient for use with the IBM 1401 system, the logical FORTRAN operations were translated into AUTOCODER (a symbology more compatible with 1401 systems), and the program was written in this symbolic language. AUTOCODER, one of two basic symbolic programming aids for the 1401 Data Processing Systems, consists of a set of language specifications used to write the source program. A processor program translates the symbolic language program into the actual machine language program. AUTOCODER permits the user to define areas and write instructions by writing symbolic statements. These statements are written using mnemonic operation codes and the symbolic names with which the user defines his fields.

## REQUIRED DATA

The data necessary for the operation of this program are the initial cost matrix, the column values, and the row values. These are punched on standard IBM punch cards, using four columns for each entry. All 80 columns may be used if necessary. The first card is for the cost matrix.<sup>3/</sup> If the matrix is larger than can be accommodated on one card, additional cards may be used as needed. The second card, or group of cards, specifies the column values. The third specifies the row values. These data cards should always be introduced following the object program (actual machine language program) in the order in which they have been described.

## SAMPLE SOLUTION

The example used for program presentation comprises a 7 x 8 cost matrix. Computer running time for this sample problem using actual cost data was approximately 30 seconds from the time the first card of the object program was read until the solution was output on the printer. This same problem, when solved manually, required approximately two hours to reach the same solution.

The complete program is presented as Appendix B.

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<sup>3/</sup> Data must be entered onto cards by elements within columns, starting with column 1 of the matrix. The first entry comprises card columns 1-4.

#### REFERENCES

Churchman, C. W., Ackoff, R. L., and Arnoff, E. L. Introduction to operations research. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1957.

IBM Reference Manual, IBM 1401 data processing system. Endicott, N. Y. 1962.

Sasieni, M., Yaspan, A., and Friedman, L. Operations research -- methods and problems. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1959.



APPENDIX A

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM BY THE HUNGARIAN METHOD

## APPENDIX A

### TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM BY THE HUNGARIAN METHOD

1. Subtract from each row its smallest element. Then subtract from each column of the resulting matrix its smallest element.
2. Pick a trial set of quotas by assigning them to zeros, subtracting appropriately from the discrepancies.
3. Cover each column whose discrepancy is zero.
4. Find an uncovered zero (if there is none, go to step 7). Prime it. Check the discrepancy of the row; if it is not zero, go to step 6. If it is zero, go to step 5.
5. Cover the row, and for each twice covered essential zero, star the zero and uncover its column. Go to step 4.
6. There now exists a unique chain, starting at the primed zero, going vertically to a starred zero, horizontally to a primed zero, etc., and ending on a primed zero (with no starred zero in the column).

Find the smallest of the following numbers; the discrepancy of the row of the first primed zero in the chain; the discrepancy of the column of the last primed zero in the chain; the quota of each starred zero in the chain. This number is to be subtracted from each of these two discrepancies, and from the quota of every starred zero in the chain, and to be added to the quota of every primed zero in the chain. Now erase all primes and stars, uncover all rows, and, if the solution is not complete, go to step 3.

7. Find the smallest uncovered element in the matrix. Add this element to the covered rows and subtract it from the uncovered columns (or add it to the covered columns and subtract it from the uncovered rows) (or add it to the twice-covered elements and subtract it from the uncovered elements). Do not change any stars, primes, or coverings. Go to step 4.

NOTE: "Discrepancies" are amounts to be shipped which have not yet been assigned. "Quotas" are amounts which have already been assigned to particular elements of the matrix (i.e., particular routes). An essential zero is one whose quota is greater than zero.

APPENDIX B

AUTOCODER PROGRAM FOR BCT-AIT TRANSPORTATION



		CTL	551
1	SEND	DA	56X4,X3
2	COST	DA	56X4,X3
3	COL	DA	8X4,X2
4	ROW	DA	7X4,X1
5	X1	EQU	89
6	X2	EQU	94
7	X3	EQU	99
8	SET	DCW	0
9	M	DCW	60007
10	N	DCW	60008
11	FOURM	DCW	028
12	ONE	DCW	60001
13	FOUR	DCW	004
14	ZERO3	DCW	000
15	ZERO4	DCW	60000
16	K	DCW	69999
17	INDEX	DCW	60000
18	MIN	DCW	60000
19	W	DCW	003
20	MONE	DCW	-0001
21	MI	DCW	60000
22	NJ	DCW	60000
23	TS1	DCW	000
24	TS2	DCW	000
25	TS3	DCW	000
26	TS4	DCW	60000
27	TS5	DCW	60000
28	NINT	DCW	69000
29	NINTO	DCW	69001
30	AYTT	DCW	68000
31	AYTTO	DCW	68001
32	MN	DCW	60056
33	OBJECT	MLC	MN,NJ
34		CS	99
35		SW	97
36		SW	92
37		SW	87
38		SW	1
39		R	
40		MLCWA	80,COST&79
41		R	
42		MLCWA	80,COST&159
43		R	
44		MLCWA	64,COST&223
45		R	
46		MLCWA	32,COL&31
47		R	
48		MLCWA	28,ROW&27
49		MLC	ZERO3,X3
50	FIRST	SW	COST&X3
51		MA	FOUR,X3
52		S	ONE,NJ

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53		C	NJ,ZERO4
54		BL	FIRST
55		MLC	ZERO3,X2
56		MLC	N,NJ
57	SECOND	SW	COL&X2
58		MA	FOUR,X2
59		S	ONE,NJ
60		C	NJ,ZERO4
61		BL	SECOND
62		MLC	ZERO3,X1
63		MLC	M,MI
64	THIRD	SW	ROW&X1
65		MA	FOUR,X1
66		S	ONE,MI
67		C	MI,ZERO4
68		BL	THIRD
69		H	
70		MLC	W,X1
71		MLC	W,X2
72		MLC	W,X3
73		MLC	N,NJ
74	AA	MLC	M,MI
75	AB	C	ZERO4,COST&X3
76		MLC	ZERO4,SEND&X3
77		BU	AD
78		C	ROW&X1,COL&X2
79		BL	AC
80		MLC	ROW&X1,SEND&X3
81		S	ROW&X1,COL&X2
82		MLC	ZERO4,ROW&X1
83		B	AD
84	AC	MLC	COL&X2,SEND&X3
85		S	COL&X2,ROW&X1
86		MLC	ZERO4,COL&X2
87	AD	MA	FOUR,X1
88		MA	FOUR,X3
89		S	ONE,MI
90		C	MI,ZERO4
91		BL	AB
92		MA	FOUR,X2
93		MLC	W,X1
94		S	ONE,NJ
95		C	NJ,ZERO4
96		BL	AA
97	AE	MLC	W,X2
98		MLC	N,NJ
99	AF	C	ZERO4,COL&X2
100		BU	AG
101		MLC	MONE,COL&X2
102	AG	MA	FOUR,X2
103		S	ONE,NJ
104		C	NJ,ZERO4
105		BL	AF

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106	AH	MLC	W,X1
107		MLC	W,X2
108		MLC	W,X3
109		MLC	N,NJ
110		MLC	M,MI
111	AJ	BWZ	AM,COL&X2,K
112	AK	C	ZERO4,COST&X3
113		BU	AL
114		BWZ	AL,ROW&X1,K
115		B	AP
116	AL	MA	FOUR,X1
117		MA	FOUR,X3
118		S	ONE,MI
119		C	MI,ZERO4
120		BL	AK
121		MLC	W,X1
122		MLC	M,MI
123		MA	FOUR,X2
124		B	AN
125	AM	MA	FOUR,X2
126		MA	FOURM,X3
127	AN	S	ONE,NJ
128		C	NJ,ZERO4
129		BL	AJ
130		C	ZERO4,INDEX
131		BE	CA
132		MLC	ZERO4,INDEX
133		B	AH
134	AP	A	NINT,COST&X3
135		MLC	X1,TS1
136		MLC	X2,TS2
137		MLC	X3,TS3
138		MLC	MI,TS4
139		MLC	NJ,TS5
140		BWZ	APP,ROW&X1,K
141		C	ZERO4,ROW&X1
142		BH	BA
143	APP	MLC	MONE,ROW&X1
144		MLC	X1,X3
145		MLC	W,X2
146		MLC	N,NJ
147	AQ	C	ZERO4,SEND&X3
148		BE	AR
149		BWZ	AQQ,COL&X2,K
150		B	AR
151	AQQ	A	AYTT,COST&X3
152		MLC	ZERO4,COL&X2
153		MLC	ONE,INDEX
154	AR	MA	FOUR,X2
155		MA	FOURM,X3
156		S	ONE,NJ
157		C	NJ,ZERO4
158		BL	AQ



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159		MLC	TS1,X1
160		MLC	TS2,X2
161		MLC	TS3,X3
162		MLC	TS4,MI
163		MLC	TS5,NJ
164		B	AL
165	BA	MLC	ROW6X1,MIN
166	BB	BWZ	BBB,COL6X2,K
167		C	ZERO4,COL6X2
168		BH	BG
169	BBB	S	W,X1
170	.	MN	X1,SET
171		MLC	SET,X1
172		S	X1,X3
173		MN	X3,SET
174		MLC	SET,X3
175		MLC	W,X1
176		MLC	M,MI
177	BC	S	AYTT,COST6X3
178		C	ZERO4,COST6X3
179		A	AYTTO,COST6X3
180		S	ONE,COST6X3
181		BE	BD
182		MA	FOUR,X1
183		MA	FOUR,X3
184		S	ONE,MI
185		B	BC
186	BD	C	SEND6X3,MIN
187		BL	BE
188		MLC	SEND6X3,MIN
189	BE	MLC	X1,X3
190		MLC	W,X2
191		MLC	N,NJ
192	BF	S	NINT,COST6X3
193		C	ZERO4,COST6X3
194		A	NINTO,COST6X3
195		S	ONE,COST6X3
196		BE	BB
197		MA	FOUR,X2
198		MA	FOURM,X3
199		S	ONE,NJ
200		B	BF
201	BG	C	COL6X2,MIN
202		BL	BH
203		MLC	COL6X2,MIN
204	BH	MLC	TS1,X1
205		MLC	TS2,X2
206		MLC	TS3,X3
207		MLC	TS4,MI
208		MLC	TS5,NJ
209		S	MIN,ROW6X1
210	BJ	A	MIN,SEND6X3
211		BWZ	BJJ,COL6X2,K

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212		C	ZERO4,COL&X2
213		BH	BN
214	BJJ	S	W,X1
215		MN	X1,SET
216		MLC	SET,X1
217		S	X1,X3
218		MN	X3,SET
219		MLC	SET,X3
220		MLC	W,X1
221		MLC	M,MI
222	BK	S	AYTT,COST&X3
223		C	ZERO4,COST&X3
224		A	AYTTO,COST&X3
225		S	ONE,COST&X3
226		BE	BL
227		MA	FOUR,X1
228		MA	FOUR,X3
229		S	ONE,MI
230		B	BK
231	BL	S	MIN,SEND&X3
232		MLC	X1,X3
233		MLC	W,X2
234		MLC	N,NJ
235	BM	S	NINT,COST&X3
236		C	ZERO4,COST&X3
237		A	NINTO,COST&X3
238		S	ONE,COST&X3
239		BE	BJ
240		MA	FOUR,X2
241		MA	FOURM,X3
242		S	ONE,NJ
243		B	BM
244	BN	S	MIN,COL&X2
245		MLC	W,X1
246		MLC	W,X2
247		MLC	W,X3
248		MLC	M,MI
249		MLC	N,NJ
250	BO	BWZ	BOO,COL&X2,K
251		C	ZERO4,COL&X2
252		BH	BP
253	BOO	MA	FOUR,X2
254		MA	FOURM,X3
255		S	ONE,NJ
256		C	NJ,ZERO4
257		BL	BO
258		BE	ENDINS
259	BP	MLC	X1,X3
260		MLC	W,X2
261		MLC	N,NJ
262	BQ	BWZ	BQQ,ROW&X1,K
263		B	BT
264	BQQ	MLC	ZERO4,ROW&X1

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265	BR	S	AYTT,COST&X3
266		C	ZERO4,COST&X3
267		BE	BS
268		A	AYTTO,COST&X3
269		S	ONE,COST&X3
270	BS	MA	FOUR,X2
271		MA	FOURM,X3
272		S	ONE,NJ
273		C	NJ,ZERO4
274		BL	BR
275		MA	FOUR,X1
276		MLC	X1,X3
277		MLC	W,X2
278		MLC	N,NJ
279		B	BV
280	BT	MA	FOUR,X1
281		MA	FOUR,X3
282	BV	S	ONE,MI
283		C	MI,ZERO4
284		BL	BQ
285		MLC	W,X1
286		MLC	W,X2
287		MLC	W,X3
288		MLC	M,MI
289	BW	BWZ	BZ,COL&X2,K
290	BX	S	NINT,COST&X3
291		C	ZERO4,COST&X3
292		BE	BY
293		A	NINTO,COST&X3
294		S	ONE,COST&X3
295	BY	MA	FOUR,X1
296		MA	FOUR,X3
297		S	ONE,MI
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299		BL	BX
300		MLC	W,X1
301		MLC	M,MI
302		MA	FOUR,X2
303		B	BZZ
304	BZ	MA	FOUR,X2
305		MA	FOURM,X3
306	BZZ	S	ONE,NJ
307		C	NJ,ZERO4
308		BL	BW
309		B	AE
310	CA	MLC	K,MIN
311		MLC	W,X1
312		MLC	W,X2
313		MLC	W,X3
314		MLC	M,MI
315		MLC	N,NJ
316	CB	BWZ	CE,COL&X2,K
317	CC	BWZ	CD,ROW&X1,K



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318		C	MIN,COST&X3
319		BH	CD
320		MLC	COST&X3,MIN
321	CD	MA	FOUR,X1
322		MA	FOUR,X3
323		S	ONE,MI
324		C	MI,ZERO4
325		BL	CC
326		MLC	W,X1
327		MLC	M,MI
328		MA	FOUR,X2
329		B	CF
330	CE	MA	FOUR,X2
331		MA	FOURM,X3
332	CF	S	ONE,NJ
333		C	NJ,ZERO4
334		BL	CB
335		MLC	W,X1
336		MLC	W,X2
337		MLC	W,X3
338		MLC	M,MI
339		MLC	N,NJ
340	CG	BWZ	CH,ROW&X1,K
341		B	CJ
342	CH	A	MIN,COST&X3
343		MA	FOUR,X2
344		MA	FOURM,X3
345		S	ONE,NJ
346		C	NJ,ZERO4
347		BL	CH
348		MLC	W,X2
349		MLC	N,NJ
350		MA	FOUR,X1
351		MLC	X1,X3
352		B	CK
353	CJ	MA	FOUR,X1
354		MA	FOUR,X3
355	CK	S	ONE,MI
356		C	MI,ZERO4
357		BL	CG
358		MLC	W,X1
359		MLC	W,X2
360		MLC	W,X3
361		MLC	M,MI
362		MLC	N,NJ
363	DA	BWZ	DC,COL&X2,K
364	DB	S	MIN,COST&X3
365		MA	FOUR,X1
366		MA	FOUR,X3
367		S	ONE,MI
368		C	MI,ZERO4
369		BL	DB
370		MLC	W,X1

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371		MLC	M,MI
372		MA	FOUR,X2
373		B	DD
374	DC	MA	FOUR,X2
375		MA	FOURM,X3
376	DD	S	ONE,NJ
377		C	NJ,ZERO4
378		BL	DA
379		BE	AH
380	ENDINS	CS	332
381		CS	299
382		CC	1
383		MLC	@COST@,264
384		W	
385		CC	J
386		CS	299
387		MLC	M,MI
388		MLC	W,X1
389		MLC	W,X3
390	PCT	MLC	COST&X3,229
391		MA	FOURM,X3
392		MLC	COST&X3,239
393		MA	FOURM,X3
394		MLC	COST&X3,249
395		MA	FOURM,X3
396		MLC	COST&X3,259
397		MA	FOURM,X3
398		MLC	COST&X3,269
399		MA	FOURM,X3
400		MLC	COST&X3,279
401		MA	FOURM,X3
402		MLC	COST&X3,289
403		MA	FOURM,X3
404		MLC	COST&X3,299
405		W	
406		BCV	OFL1
407		B	PD
408	OFL1	CC	1
409	PD	MA	FOUR,X1
410		MLC	X1,X3
411		S	ONE,MI
412		C	MI,ZERO4
413		BL	PCT
414		CC	L
415		CS	332
416		CS	299
417		MLC	@SEND@,264
418		W	
419		CC	J
420		BCV	OFL2
421		B	PSD
422	OFL2	CC	1
423	PSD	CS	299



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424		MLC	M,MI
425		MLC	W,X1
426		MLC	W,X3
427	PG	MLC	SEND&X3,229
428		MA	FOUR,X3
429		MLC	SEND&X3,239
430		MA	FOUR,X3
431		MLC	SEND&X3,249
432		MA	FOUR,X3
433		MLC	SEND&X3,259
434		MA	FOUR,X3
435		MLC	SEND&X3,269
436		MA	FOUR,X3
437		MLC	SEND&X3,279
438		MA	FOUR,X3
439		MLC	SEND&X3,289
440		MA	FOUR,X3
441		MLC	SEND&X3,299
442		W	
443		BCV	OFL3
444		B	PH
445	OFL3	CC	1
446	PH	MA	FOUR,X1
447		MLC	X1,X3
448		S	ONE,MI
449		C	MI,ZERO4
450		BL	PG
451		CC	L
452		CS	332
453		CS	299
454		MLC	@ROW@,268
455		W	
456		CC	J
457		BCV	OFL4
458		B	PK
459	OFL4	CC	1
460	PK	CS	299
461		MLC	W,X1
462		MLC	ROW&X1,234
463		MA	FOUR,X1
464		MLC	ROW&X1,244
465		MA	FOUR,X1
466		MLC	ROW&X1,254
467		MA	FOUR,X1
468		MLC	ROW&X1,264
469		MA	FOUR,X1
470		MLC	ROW&X1,274
471		MA	FOUR,X1
472		MLC	ROW&X1,284
473		MA	FOUR,X1
474		MLC	ROW&X1,294
475		W	
476		CC	L



477		BCV	OFL5
478		B	PL
479	OFL5	CC	1
480	PL	CS	332
481		CS	299
482		MLC	@COLUMN#,265
483		W	
484		CC	J
485		BCV	OFL6
486		B	PCL
487	OFL6	CC	1
488	PCL	CS	299
489		MLC	W,X2
490		MLC	COL&X2,229
491		MA	FOUR,X2
492		MLC	COL&X2,239
493		MA	FOUR,X2
494		MLC	COL&X2,249
495		MA	FOUR,X2
496		MLC	COL&X2,259
497		MA	FOUR,X2
498		MLC	COL&X2,269
499		MA	FOUR,X2
500		MLC	COL&X2,279
501		MA	FOUR,X2
502		MLC	COL&X2,289
503		MA	FOUR,X2
504		MLC	COL&X2,299
505		W	
506		BLC	STOP
507		B	OBJECT
508	STOP	H	
509		END	OBJECT

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